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LEADERS HAIL SOVIET UNION ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

Husak-Strougal Message

LD081423 Prague CTK in English 1332 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Soviet leaders on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over fascism and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army today. The telegram, addressed to CPSU General Secretary Mikhial Gorbachev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko and Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov, said that "the nations of Europe and the whole world recall with respect that it was the Soviet Army and the Soviet Union which saved mankind from the brown plague. The heroism of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war became a powerful inspiration for the anti-fascist struggle of our nations".

Recalling the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the telegram said that the line set by the congress can be fulfilled only through expanding allround cooperation, alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The telegram said that "the experience of Soviet Communists has always been an irreplaceable support and help for us... The inspiring influence of the 27th CPSU Congress was reflected also in the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and is seen in the realization of the exacting tasks of social development set by the congress".

The telegram appreciated the Soviet peace effort, stressing that in particular the proposal for a comprehensive system of international security shows a way out of the current tense international situation and the direction of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy efforts in coordinated unity with the fraternal socialist community. These proposals are a reliable basis and guarantee of further victories in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism, the telegram said.

Indra Chnoupek Notes

LD091456 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, has congratulated Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet of the Union, and Avgust Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet of Nationalities, on the 41st anniversary of the USSR's victory over fascism and the USSR's liberation of the CSSR.

Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has sent telegram greetings to the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

PRESIDENT HUSAK HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD082254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, gave a reception today at Prague Castle to mark the national holiday of the Czechoslovak SR.

Present at the reception were Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government; other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak and Frantisek Pitra; Secretaries of the party Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party; heads of the departments of the Central Committee of the party, leading secretaries of regional committees and the party, and other party officials.

Also present were deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal Government and the governments of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Czech and Slovak National Councils, the Central Committee of the National Front of political parties and social organizstions united in the National Front, state organs and central institutions, the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other figures of our political, public, scientific and cultural life. Present at the reception were representatives of churches. Among those present were Heroes of Socialist Labor, national artists, exceptional workers from the most varied areas of our national economy and leading sports figures. Present to congratulate Czechoslovak party and state representatives on their national holidy was Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and other members of the Prague diplomatic corps. Also among the guests was the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and of the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, together with its Deputy Chairman Vasiliy Borisenkov, which is taking part in the celebrations of the 41st anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. Present were representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states attached to the Ministry of National Defense of the Czechoslovak SR, and the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia. The reception took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

CPCZ CC GREETS BELGIAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU301005 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Prague -- The CPCZ Central Committee sent a greetings message to the 25th Congress of the Belgian Communist Party which was opened on Friday [18 April] in Brussels. The message points out the consequences of the aggressive and militarist policy of the world imperialism and underscores the significance of the fight waged by the international communist and workers movement against the danger of war and for social progress.

HAVLIN, HAJN ADDRESS ELECTION MEETINGS

AU021451 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Klatovy/Louny (CTK) -- Election meetings were held in several localities of the Republic on Tuesday (29 April). Comrade Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is running for the post of deputy to the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly for the Klatovy and Domazlice electoral districts, attended a meeting with the work force of the Skova plant in Klatovy. The same day he also took part in a meeting with the citizens of the town of Susice. Comrade Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, who is running for the post of deputy to the People's Chamber of the CSSR Federal Assembly for the Louny electoral district, met with the voters of the community of Lubenec, a local administrative center in Louny District.

AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT TO 11TH SED CONGRESS

AU050631 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 86 p 12

["Report of the SED Central Auditing Commission to the 11th SED Congress; Reporter Comrade Kurt Seibt"]

[Text] Dear women and men comrades: With the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, was able to present a good balance sheet and to open up a wide view into the future. The GDR is advancing dynamically. Ernst Thaelmann's legacy is being implemented. It is with satisfaction that we can witness that on the basis of our proven party program our party is treading a correct, successful road -- the road of developing all the creative forces of our people in the interst of the preservation and securing of peace and of the further strengthening of socialism.

The popular debate on the 11th party congress has impressively demonstrated the unity of party and people and the readiness for higher performances. We express our cordial gratitude to the party leadership -- to Comrade Erich Honecker -- for its wise policy. (prolonged strong applause)

The Central Committee report meets with the full approval of the Central Autditing Commission.

We would like to emphasize in particular the high appreciation paid in the report to our inviolable militant alliance with the CPSU and with the country of Lenin.

The future-oriented resolutions of the 27th party congress, which proceed from the principle of doing everything possible to strengthen socialism, secure peace, and benefit the people, fill us with optimism and determination to fight. We will always be a loyal ally of the CPSU and USSR. (prolonged strong applause)

Dear delegates: In keeping with the statutes, the Central Auditing Commission has conducted numerous inspections since the 10th party congress, quite a few of these together with bezirk and kreis auditing commissions. During our inspections, carried out in accordance with the accountability reports of party branches to the party leadership, envisaged in the work plan of the Central Committee -- for example, at the parent enterprise of the Eisenhuettenstadt Hermann Matern steel strip rolling combine, at part basic branches of the bezirk party organizations of Erfurt, Potsdam, Neubrandenburg, Dresden, and Cottbus, as well as during other inspections -- we were able to note that a stubborn struggle for implementing the Central Committee resolutions is being waged in the party organizations.

The bezirk and kreis leaderships are rendering the basic branches an increasingly more qualified support. Attention must be paid to the fact, however, that every basic branch is involved in this.

Most basic branches have improved the fashioning of party life. They derive tasks from the Central Committee decision. They determine the central points of political leadership activity in their combat programs. They give to their members and candidate members party assignments that are first and foremost aimed at their political and practical activity in the labor collectives. A primary concern is achieving high scientific technical results and their economic utilization; the further enhancement of labor productivity; new initiatives in socialist production; and economic growth as a result of comprehensive intensification on a long term basis.

It was a pleasure to see in the talks which we conducted during our inspections how close the trustful relationship is between working people not affiliated with the party and the comrades, how they together are employing their abilities for our noble

socialist cause and what performances are being achieved in this effort. We can say with every conviction that the party can depend on its women and men comrades. Here is the great force with which we will implement the decisions of the 11th party congress. (heavy applause)

Dear comrades: As a result of its inspections in the Central Committee apparatus the Central Auditing Commission is in a position to note: Our party apparatus possesses cadres experienced in party work and politically and professionally well trained. Work of the central Committee departments is focused on the consistent implementation of the decisions of the party leadership, it is effectively organized and scientifically founded. The auditing commissions first and foremost verified how the means available for political-ideological work, for the qualification of their members and candidate members, and for developing a meaningful internal party life are being utilized.

The main protion of the funds the party receives from the fees of the members and candidate members as well as from the party enterprises, is being used for this purpose. The creative work of the working people is being more and more developed with plausible arguments, with the multifaceted means of agitation and propagands, with exchanges of experiences and performance companisions. Everybody at his place, the best for our socialist peace state -- this idea expressed in the letter of the working people of the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB combine as well as of many other combines to Comrade Erich Honecker -- is an avowal of their affinity with our party and an impressive sign of a new quality of party work. Thus our party, exploiting the advantages of socialism, is advancing the sceintific-technical revolution with vigor and circumspection for the benefit of the people.

Centrally issued teaching, agitation and visual aides such as slide series, wall paper materials, and posters are being increasingly better utilized. Their effect is most convincing as we were able to see, for example, in Berlin party branches in those places where it was possible to supplement and enrich them with the party branches' own statements. Most party branches in the combine enterprises are performing a wise and far-sighted work to convince the working people, to attune them to the high demands that rusult from the intensification process, particularly from the development and application of the key technologies.

The majority of the party branches in socialist agriculture also organize an effective political work among the masses. On the basis of the experiences of the cooperative farmers and farm workers, the most recent scientific technical findings are being implemented in practice by means of maximum yeild and maximum performance concepts. The high yields in crop production and the performances in animal husbandry are proof of the peasants' industriousness and at the same time a confirmation of our party's proven agricultural policy.

Thus we are able to report from all shperes of social life that great efforts are being undertaken to constantly further improve political-ideological work, the main concern of party work, in keeping with the gihg priority our party has always attached to it in leadership activities.

Dear Comrades: Many party leaders in enterprises, institutes, schools, and also in agriculture have set up special displays depicting the past in order to enhance the awareness of history. The displays are being used for political work among the masses. The historical dimension of the emergence and growth of our Republic is being illustrated there primarily in the light of their own development. It is nothing short of inspiring how the tradition of our struggle today is being researched and presented by tens of thousands of people. Such a conscious massive participation in the shaping of history can only occur under socialism.

The attention our party leadership pays to Marxist-Leninist education must be highly appreciated. Work with party literature is experiencing a remarkable development. The Dietz Publishing Agency alone has printed almost 52 million copies of 1,200 titles in the period under review. Party people are reading more than ever. The demand for the works of the classical writers of Marxism-Leninism, for books where the experiences of the communist and workers movements are conveyed, has grown further. There is great interest in pamphlets on Central Committee sessions and in literature on economic problems.

The activities of more than 100,000 stewards [obleute] for literature are of an importance that must not be underrated. There are still great differences in the way literature is used. Some party leaderships and kreis leaderships must devote even more attention to work with literature and with the stewards as well as with the trade in popular literature. Everybody understands the great significance of good work with party literature for developing the intellectual-cultural life in our ranks. The study of this literature and an exchange of ideas on the read material exert a great influence on the level of party life as well as on the fact that our party members and candidate members equip themselves for solving the tasks of the present and future, that economic and social policy is the main battlefield of revolutionary action, and that our comrades endorse the implementation of the party's policy with great discipline and under all conditions.

Dear Comrades: The training and advanced training of cadres constitutes a constant matter of concern for our party. More than 550,000 comrades have completed studies at the various educational party institutions since the 10th party congress. Add to this the fact that the kreis leaderships are organizing numerous short courses for the further qualification of officials of basic organizations. The Central Auditing Commission was able to note that the means assigned for this end are being well used, that the cadres are selected carefully, that the places for studies at schools are better utilized, and that the fluctuation during courses has decreased. Highly educated, conscious and enterprising party workers are being seasoned at our party schools and institutes. Women and men comrades, well trained in Marxism-Leninism familiarized with the latest requirements of our social development, primarily with the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution, are returning with new verve from our schools to practical party work.

Dear delegates: The party study year is invaluable for the fighting strength of our party, for the political-ideological maturity of its members and candidate members. It has a fine tradition and is a firm component part of our party life. Year after year almost 1.8 million comrades as well as people not affiliated with the party have participated in the various circles and seminars. The almost 110,000 propagandists who are teaching in the party study year are fulfilling an important meritorious party assignment and so do the 180,000 comrades who are active as circle leaders in the FDJ study year, in the schools of socialist and cooperative labor, and in the academy of the Democratic Women's League of Germany.

A total of 624 educational facilities are operated for the propagandists' training by bezirk and kreis leaderships as well as by the party branches of large enterprises. Some kreis and party leaderships, however, must, as we have noted, devote even more attention to their educational facilities, must continuously staff them with capable leaders, and must see to it that all propagandists participate in the instruction. The growing demands require from each comrade higher knowledge and professional mastery to always militantly march ahead as a communist in the storms of our times. Dear delegates: The party newspapers and periodicals have made a valuable contribution to political work among the masses and to propagating our policy, particularly in the popular debate on the 11th party congress -- first of all the central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

But the periodicals of the Central Committee such as EINHEIT and NEUER WEG and the discussion pamphlet WAS UND WIE also convey convincing arguments, comprehensive information, and valuable experiences. If studied thoroughly, they provide extensive knowledge for daily party work and are highly useful for talks with the working people. Our inspections in editorial offices revealed care and discretion in the processing of readers' letters. This work has further improved since the 10th party congress. This also helped to strengthen the working people's affinity with our party.

Dear delegates: Numerous citizens of our country have addressed applications, criticism, proposals and suggestions to the Central Committee. A great many of these letters were addressed directly to the general secretary. The Central Auditing Commission is in a position to report to the party congress that all of the letters were thoroughly processed, answered and, wherever they proved justified and it was possible, were disposed of in keeping with the applicants' requests.

As our inspections in numerous party organizations have revealed, work with applications, proposals, suggestions, and criticism has improved. It must be emphasized that this aspect of work with people is increasingly becoming a firm component of leadership activities. Many good proposals were made for how available forces and means could be employed even more effectively, for how resources could be used more effectively, and for how the working and living conditions could be improved. But references were also made to omissions that disturbed the people.

In cases of serious offenses, the party leadership intervened directly, called responsible persons to account, ensured the elimination of the shortcomings and drew appropriate conclusions for the work of all party organizations. Time and again it became evident in this context that the overcoming of criticized shortcomings depends on the attitude of the responsible leaders, on consistent party control, and on the observance of Lenin's norms of party life. We all realize that indifference, bureaucratic narrowmindedness, arrogance, and hard-heartedness in dealing with people are most deeply alien to our party, do not fit into our socialist society, and will never be tolerated. For us communists this is an issue of principle, a problem of the relationship of trust between the party and the masses. All of this must always be a concern of all party leaders.

Dear comrades: It is with constant attention that the auditing commissions of the party conducted checks on the payment of party membership dues in keeping with the statutes. It must be noted here that with few exceptions the women and men comrades are paying their dues punctually and in the amount fixed by the statutes. It must be appreciated that increasingly more party leaders are regularly adopting a definite attitude to observing the liability to pay dues and that they clarify problems that crop up in this context in a partylike and comradely manner.

As in old times it is also an honor for a communist today to help with his contribution to financially ensure his party's ability to act and its fighting strength. And we will also prove worthy of this honor, which we regard as a duty. Well advised are those party secretaries who, in keeping with the proven tradition of our party, also make use of the collection of dues time to regularly conduct personal talks with the comrades. As our inspections indicated, a positive development has taken place in our party enterprises. High rates of growth of labor productivity, reductions in raw materials consumption, and intensive efforts to introduce and master modern technical equipment increasingly distinguish the situation in our party enterprises.

As far as the regularity of financial management is concerned, we are able to report that the party's financial and material means are being employed to great account while observing the principled of socialist thrift. An accurate evidence of all this is guaranteed any time. Vehicles, fuel, and the other material-technical assets are being used efficiently. The institutions are in a good shape. The Central Auditing Commission proposes that the 11th party congress approve the Central Committees' actions in the regular management of finances. In accordance with the party statutes, the Central Auditing Commission has fulfilled its task of rendering assistance to the auditing commissions of the social organizations. They are using our experiences in their work and are thus helping to ensure that their organizations are using the material and financial means in a meaningful manner for solving the growing political, social, and cultural tasks. Gratitude and recognition are due to those people who are employing their strength, knowledge, and leisure time in their honorary work in the social organizations.

Dear delegates: Our party gives its respect and attention to the elderly meritorious party members. These comrades, insofar as their health permits, are performing tireless and multifaceted spade work, primarily in the residential areas, in cultivating historical traditions and in the propagation of history. For them there is nothing better than working among the youth, passing on their Marxist-Leninist concept of the world and their own life and combat experiences, and nothing is more important for them than to know that the younger generations are carrying on their life's work and that they stubbornly continue the struggle for peace and socialism. (heavy applause)

Dear comrades: Our 11th party congress ushers in another significant stage in the social development of our GDR. United and in close ranks, linked to life, and firmly rallied around its Central Committee, our party will solve the new tasks and in fraternal community with the party of Lenin and the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries, will also in the future advance, confident of victory. Onward, comrades, let us employ all our strength for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress! (prolonged heavy applause)

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION MEMBERS LISTED

AU050610 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 86 p 6

["Members of the SED Central Auditing Commission"]

[Text] Fritz Brock, department head of the SED Central Committee.

Wolfgang Conrad, deputy head for cadres for party and political cadres of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army.

Major General Werner Eidner, party veteran.

Erika Florich-Lieberwirth, deputy minister of light industry; Joachim Funke, director general of the data processing VEG combine.

Gisela Glende, department head of the SED Central Committee; Elli Gloeckner, deputy department head of the SED Central Committee.

Hans Golle, party veteran; Herbert Graf, head of the Department for State Law of the GDR Academy of Social and Legal Sciences; Reginald Grimmer, secretary for agitation and propaganda of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership.

Hildegard Gurgeit, party veteran; Konrad Gurke, political staff worker of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Henning, head of the Dietz Publishing Agency in Berlin; Guenter Heyden, director of the Marxism-Leninism institute at the SED Central Committee; Heinz Juch, party veteran; Walter Kirnich, second secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership; Werner Lauterbach, party veteran, retired colonel; Werner Lindner, state secretary in the ministry of agriculture, forestry, and the food industry, Karl-Heinz Lorber, deputy chairman of the SEC Central Auditing Commission.

Bruno Mahlow, deputy department head of the SED Central Committee; Ernst Melis, member of the Editorial Board of EINHEIT magazine of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Meyer, head of the Central State Inspectorate for Investments of the State Planning Commission; Sonja Mueller, party veteran; Johannes Pietsch, political staff workers of the SED Central Auditing Commission;

Emil Rathman, party veteran; Gerhard Rohde, department head of the SED Central Committee; Helmut Sandig, party veteran; Hans Sattler, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, head of the Office for Youth Affairs at the GDR Council of Ministers; Alexandra Schmidt, chairman of the FDJ Central Auditing Commission.

Werner Scholz, department head and chief editor of the Editorial Board of the NEUER WEG magazine of the SED Central Committee; Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SEC Central Auditing Commission, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee; Kurt Siegmund, party veteran; Hannelore Sonntag, political staff worker of the SED Central and Auditing Commission.

Otfried Steger, party veteran; Erich Tamm, party veteran; Irma Verner, member of the Editorial Board of the NEUER WEG magazine of the SEC Central Committee; Guenter Vogel, deputy chairman of the Committee of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate;

Hilmar Weiss, department head of the SED Central Committee; Johanna Witz, political staff worker of the SED Central Auditing Commission.

Candidate members of the SED Central Auditing Commission: Maria Augustin, political staff worker of the SED Central Auditing Commission; Edith Becker, scientific staff worker of the Central Institute for Socialist Management at the SED Central Committee.

Karl Friedrich Gebhardt, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry; Rainer Hempfing, political staff worker of the SED Central Auditing Commission; Klaus Huebler, scientific staff worker of the GDR Bank for Agriculture and the Foodstuffs Industry; Herta Lembke, party veteran; Eva Schulze, political staff worker of the SED Central Auditing Commission; Rudolf Wettengel, scientific staff worker of the SED Central Auditing Commission.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE MEMBERS NAMED

AU300541 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 86 p 5

["On the 11th SED Congress: Candidate Members of the Central Committee"]

[Text] Lothar Arendt, first deputy minister of the interior, major general, born 13 March 1936, party member since 1957, automotive mechanic, graduate state scientist.

Ursula Basler, department chief in the Hermsdorf Ceramical Works VEB, born 30 December 1945, party member since 1969, certified chemist, doctor of natural sciences.

Klaus Dieter Baumgarten, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR Border Troops, lieutenant general, Born 1 March 1931, party member since 1948, carpenter, graduate military scientist.

Christa Behrend, brigade leader in the Stassfurt Friedrich Engels Television Works VEB, born 3 December 1947, party member since 1970, radio mechanic.

Frank Fichte, party organizer of the SED Central Committee in the Neustradt Fortschritt Agricultural Machie Combine, born 9 July 1947, party member since 1967, mechanic, graduate lawyer; Guenter Fuchs, senior machinist in the Greiswald Bruno Leuschner Nuclear Power Plant, born 7 October 1946, party member since 1969, machinist, operations technician, foreman.

Funke Siegfried, head of the Querfurt Agricultural-Industrial Association, Halle Bezirk, born 28 June 1938, party member since 1968; farmer, graduate agriculturist. Wolfgang Gebauer, chairman of the Harsleben Plant Production LPG and chairman of the Harsleben Cooperation Council, Halberstatdt Kreis, born 30 December 1941, party member since 1964, agricultural technician, certified agriculturist.

Norbert Geipel, secretary for agriculture of the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk leadership, born 19 November 1928, party member since 1953, agricultural assistant; holder of a diploma in agriculture. Ingrid Gerstenberger, plant manager at the Bruno Freitag Fancy Underwear VEB in Limbach-Oberfrohna, Karl Marx-Stadt Land Kreis, born 11 April 1938; party member since 1955, circular and wharp knitting machine operator, textile technology engineer, expert engineer for methods engineering.

Wolfgang Gress, state secretary at the State Planning Commission, born 8 May 1929, party member since 1947, graduate economist; Heinz Hanns, member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive and chairman of the FDGB Rostock Bezirk Executive; born 10 October 1932, party member since 1955, carpenter; graduate social scientist.

Karl Hartmann, first deputy of the sector and director of the Science Sector for Political Economy and Economic Sciences of the Karl Marx party school at the SED Central Committee, born 7 January 1929, party member since 1949, industrial clerk, graduate economist, professor of economic sciences;

Eberhard Heinrich, chairman of the GDR Journalists Association, born 12 March 1926, party member since 1946, worker, industrial trader, journalist; Christa Hermann, first secretary of the SED Reichenbach Kreis leadership, born 27 July 1939, party member since 1963, skilled worker for textile technology, engineer.

Guenter Hipp, operations manager at the Zwickau Sachsenring Automobile Works VEB, born 10 April 1935, party member since 1954, automatic mechanic, fireman, technician, engineer, graduate engineer, doctor of economic sciences. Wolfgang Hoffmann, medical director of the Cottbus Bezirk Hospital, born 4 June 1941, party member since 1963, physician, doctor of medicine, senior medical counselor.

Wolfgang Jacob, director general of the Berlin-Treptov Electrical Appliance Combine VEB named for Friedrich Ebert, born 7 April 1940, party member since 1959, electrician, engineer.

Bernd Junghans, head of the research and development section of the Dresden VEG Center for Microelectronic Research and Development, born 10 March 1941; party member since 1959, mechanic, graduate engineer, professor, doctor of engineering; Werner Kirchoff, vice president and chairman of the Secretariat of the National Council of the GDR National Front, born 11 November 1926, party member since 1946, worker, teacher, graduate historian.

Heinz Klopfer, state secretary of the State Planning Commission, born 15 November 1919, party member since 1948, industrial trader, graduate economist; Otto Koenig, director general of the Piesteritz Agrochemical Combine VEB in Wittenberg Kreis, born 5 March 1929, party member since 1961, graduate chemist, doctor of natural sciences;

Elke Krieg, first secretary of the SED Schmalkalden Kreis leadership, born 11 January 1944, party member since 1968, special subject teacher; Gerd Lassner, professor for analysis at the Karl Marx University in Leipzig, born 19 August 1940, party member since 1962, machine builder, graduate mathmatician, professor of natural sciences.

Margit Ludwig, secretary of the SED basic organization at the Erfurt Furniture Works VEB, born 20 December 1944, party member since 1965, sales clerk, graduate economist; Ursula Ludwig, Suhl Bezirk and bezirk school counselor, born 1 November 1935, party member since 1963, graduate teacher, senior study counselor.

Werner Molle, inspector at the Rostock Deutfracht Maritime Shipping VEB Enterprise, born 5 July 1942, party member since 1962, locksmith, merchant marine captain; Helmut Morche, secretary for agriculture at the Halle SED Bezirk leadership; born 25 February 1930, party member since 1953, locomotive mechanic, technologist, graduate social scientist; Dieter Mueller, deputy mayor of Berlin, born 6 January 1941, party member since 1959, miner.

Ingrid Neitzke, director of the Woeten Plant Production VEB, Kreis Parchim, born 19 February 1940, party member since 1960, skilled agricultural worker, certified agriculturist, graduate agricultural engineer economist, doctor of agricultural sciences: Horst Neubauer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Polish People's Republic, born 6 July 1936, party member since 1958, specialized sales clerk, graduate political scientist.

Harry Patzig, operations manager of the Cottbus Brown Coal Works; born 23 February 1936, party member since 1960, miner, certified engineer; Hans Joachim Preuss, shift foreman at the cold steel rolling mill of the Eko VEB of the Eisenhuettenstadt Hermann Matern combine, born 10 March 1935, party member since 1959, blast furnace worker, rolling mill worker, rolling mill foreman.

Reinhard Probst, rector of Magdeburg Otto von Guerricke Technical College, born 30 May 1934, party member since 1954, engineer, graduate metallurgist, professor, doctor of technical sciences; Erhard Radtke, foreman at the Babelsberg Karl Marx Machinebuilding VEB, born 2 May 1929, party member since 1960, fitter, forman.

Dietmar Rau, chairman of the Schoenbrunn Animal Production LPC and chairman of the Ebersdorf Cooperation Council in Lobenstein Kreis, born 24 February 1942, party member since 1968, skilled agricultural worker, certified agriculturist, graduate agricultural engineer economist; Guenter Reinhold, scientific staff worker for the operations manager of the Gera Electronics VEB, born 10 October 1938, party member since 1962, ceramcis foundry worker, ceramcis laboratory workers, engineer.

Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense and cheif of the Air Force Air Defense Force, colonel general, born 16 April 1923, party member since 1950, sales clerk, graduate military scientist; Gunter Rettner, department head of the SED Central Committee, born 28 January 1942, party member since 1963, bricklayer, graduate social scientist.

Werner Reuther, deputy minister of the interior and head of the Political Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, lieutenant general, born 16 February 1925, party member since 1945, technical draftsman, worker, graduate lawyer; Franz Roessler, chief designer at the Erfurt Karl Marx Microelectronics VEB, born 22 July 1943, party member since 1963, graduate engineer, technical translator, professor, doctor of technical sciences.

Gerhard Schroeder, foreman at the open surface mine of the Roeblingen Gustav Sobottka Brown Coal Works VEB, Eisleben Kreis, born 26 April 1946, party member since 1965, mining machinist, foreman of the VE industry; Dieter Shulze, head of the Oberlausitz Agricultural-Industrial Association in Nieder Seifersdorf, Dresden Bezirk, born 3 December 1934, party member since 1954, skilled agricultural worker, graduate agriculturist, doctor of agricultural siciences; Wolfgang Schwanitz, head of the Bezirk Administration for State Security in Berlin and member of the Collegium of the Ministry of State Security, lieutenant general, born 26 June 1930, party member since 1953, wholesale trader, graduate lawyer, doctor of law.

Willi Skibinski, secretary for agriculture of the SED Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, born 12 August 1929; party member since 1955; skilled agricultural worker, graduate agronomist; Frieda Sternberg, chairwoman of the Bennewitz Animal Production LPG in Wurzen Kreis, born 3 March 1920, party member since 1946, agricultural foreman, state certified agriculturist, graduate agriculturist.

Mariann Stobbe, head of the Buch III supermarket of the Berlin consumer cooperative, born 13 April 1947, party member since 1970, sales specialist, economist.

Guenter Tichter, party organizer of the SED Central Committee at the Fuerstenwalde car tire combine VEB, born 1 January 1935, party member since 1955, tailor, engineer, graduate social scientist; Michael Trutti, smelter foreman at the Freital refined steel mill VEB named for 8 May 1945, born 9 September 1949, party member since 1975, metallurgist, foreman of the VE industry.

Ralph Ullrich, building manager and deputy conveyer belt foreman at the Leipzig building combine VEB, born 14 December 1953, party member since 1976, skilled construction workers, engineer.

Manfred Volland, deputy chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, major general, born 9 March 1933, party member since 1951, graduate lawyer; Hans Joachim Willerding, secr-tary of the FDJ Central Council, born 19 April 1952, party member since 1971, graduate state scientist.

Lothar Witt, first secretary of the Berlin Koepenick SED Kreis leadership, born 26 August 1935, party member since 1955, teacher, graduate social scientist.

Hans Zahlten, youth brigade leader at the NOBAS VEB in Hordhausen, born 11 April 1956, party member since 1979, plant mechanic; Arnold Zimmermann, chairman of the Council of Suhl Bezirk, born 2 October 1922, party member since 1945, administration worker, graduate lawyer, graduate engineer-economist.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY DAY SLOGANS ISSUED

AU060748 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 86 p 1

["SED Central Committee Slogans on 1 May 1986"]

[Text] 1. Long live 1 May, the fighting day of the international workers class!

2. Forward along the path of the 11th party congress for the further development of developed socialist society in the GDR!

3. Greetings and thanks to all working people of our Republic, the builders of socialism!

4. High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace -- everything to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress!

5. Elections on 8 June: Our votes for the policy that benefits the people and secures peace!

6. Vote for the candidates of the national front on 8 June!

7. Our uniform commitment to our socialist homeland on 8 June!

8. Our GDR -- a state with social security, safety, and confidence in the future!

9. In testing alliance with the National Front -- for a further upswing in the cities and rural areas!

10. For the continuation of our peace policy! For the dialogue and cooperation of all forces of reason and realism!

11. Against militarization of space! For disarmament on earth!

12. Our full support for the Soviet disarmament program! For a future for mankind in safety and peace!

13. The stronger socialism, the more secure peace!

14. The indestructible fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin -- the firm foundation of our advance!; 15. Long live the fraternal militant community of the SED with the CPSU!

16. For the firm unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries!

17. Socialist economic integration -- joint strength for dynamic economic growth!; 18. Under the leadership of the SED, further forward on the tested course of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy!; 19. Our answer to the 11th party congress: New initiatives in the socialist competition!

20. Everyone at his work place with the best results for our socialist peace state!

21. Our successul economic strategy -- the path of further increasing the living standard of our people!

22. High performance increase through comprehensive intensification!; 23. High labor productivity and efficiency through top performances in science and technology!; 24. Dynamic economic growth through broad application of key technologies!

25. Trade unionists! With energy and initiative -- make best performances permanent performances!

26. Fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1986 plan -- our contribution to universally strengthening the GDR!

27. Core of our social policy -- good apartments for all!

28. Researches, designers, and technologists! High economic growth! Through bold ideas, efficient solutions, and time-saving!; 30. High product quality through faultless work!

31. Cooperative peasants! Workers of socialist agriculture! Produce more, better, and more cheaply from every field and every stable!

32. Working people of the trades and services! Good performances every day for the well-being of the people!

33. Members of the health and social sectors! Good care for the citizens -- your contribution to implementating the social policy!

34. University teachers and students! Master science to universally strengthen socialism!

35. Teachers and parents! Educate the young people to become active citizens of the GDR, to become steadfast fighters for peace and socialism!

36. FDJ members! Prove yourself in fulfilling the "FDJ assignment, 11th SED Congress!"

37. Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers! At the side of the party -- be ready for peace and socialism!

38. Sportsmen! Onward to the 1987 National Festival of Physical Culture and Sport in Leipzig!

39. Artists and cultural workers! Enrich our socialist national culture through effective artistic work!

40. Women and girls! All your strength for a strong GDR and a secure peace -- for the happiness of the families and children!

41. Through the citizens' diligence "beautify our cities and communities -- join in!"

42. Members of the national People's Army and the GDR border troops! United with the comrades-in-arms -- combat ready at any time for peace and socialism!

43. Members of the protection and security organs! Members of the workers militia! All your strength for the protection of the socialist achievements!

44. Fraternal militant greetings to the communist and workers parties on all continents!

45. We greet the fraternal socialist countries throughout the world!

46. Our greetings to the DKP that fights for peace and disarmament, work, and democracy in the FRG!

47. Fraternal militant greetings to the SEW that resolutely represents the interests of the working people of West Berlin!

48. Solidarity greetings to the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in their struggle for national independence and social progress!

49. Our solidarity with the people of Nicaragua -- for the freedom and self-determination of the peoples in the Caribbean and in Central America!

50. Away with apartheid! Solidarity with the liberation struggle for the peoples of southern Africa!

51. Firmly at the side of the Arab peoples -- our solidarity with the PLO, with the struggle of the people of Palestine!

52. For a safe peace in the Middle East and in t he Mediterranean!

53. Our greetings to the movement of nonaligned states in the struggle for peace and national independence, against imperialism and neocolonialism!; 54. Freedom for all communists and partriots imprisoned bh reaction!

55. Under the banner of Marx, Engels, and Lenin -- onward to new successes for peace and socialism!

56. Long live proletarian internationalism!

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Stops in Katowice

LD091701 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Today, on the second day of their visit to Katowice Voivodship, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Mikhail Zimyanin, stayed in Tychy, where it participated in a peace demonstration on the occasionof the 41st anniversary of the victory over Nazism. Next, the guests went to Chorzow, where they visited the voivodship Park of Culture and Recreation. In the afternoon they concluded their visit in the region.

Meets Jaruzelski

LD091819 Warsaw Television Service in Polisy 1730 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski today received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary. The Soviet delegation is visiting Poland at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium. During the talks, satisfaction was expressed at the fruitful development of cooperation between both parliaments. Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that the visit coincided with the anniversary of the victory over fascism. This has special significance. Polish-Soviet friendship and brotherhood-in-arms arose directly out of their battle with Hitlerite Germany.

Mikhail Zimyanin expressed the conviction that contacts between the two parliaments would be increasingly effectively transferred to other spheres of Soviet-Polish cooperation. The stimuli for this cooperation are both the 27th CPSU Congress and the approaching 10th PZPR Congress. Speaking about preparations for the 10th congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to the growing activity of all the party's cells and of a significant section of Polish society in discussions on the these and the PZPR draft program. Also taking part in the discussions were Roman Malinowski, Jozef Czyrek, and Vhadimir Brovikov, the Soviet ambassador to Poland.

Talks With Orzechowski

LD101919 Warsaw PAP in English 1802 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 -- Today, on the last working day of the visit paid at the invitation from the Sejm Presidium, the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with CPSU CC Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin was received by alternate member of the PUWP CC political Bureau, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. The sides assessed the present state of Polish-Soviet relations in all fields, and exchanged views on the international situation. They pointed to the essential significance of the deepening consolidation of friendship and comprehensive Soviet-Polish cooperation, the tightening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and consolidation of peace and security of nations. In this context the sides stressed the importance of Soviet peace proposals, particularly the initiatives by the CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev contained in the January 15, 1986 statements and deepened at the 17th CPSU congress. Poland fully supports those proposals. Marian Orzechowski also presented key directions fo Poland's foreign policy.

COMMUNIQUE ON ORZECHOWSKI'S VISIT TO EGYPT

LD071455 Warsaw PAP in English 1314 GMT 7 May 86

["Communique on Orzechowski's Visit to Egypt" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Cairo, May 7: Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski paid an official visit to Egypt between May 3 and 6 at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. During the talks the two ministers pointed with satisfaction to the favourable development of cooperation between both countries, based on the principles of equality, mutual benefits and non-interference in internal affairs, and on the traditional mutual respect and ties of friendship linking the nations of Poland and Egypt. Special attention was paid to economic exchange, and to scientific, technological and cultural cooperation. While exchanging views on international issues, the sides expressed deep concern over the aggravating political and economic situation in the world, the intensifying arms race, the hotbeds of tension continuing to exist or emerging in various regions. They also stressed the necessity to intensify moves aimed to maintain peace and prevent mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, halt the arms race in all spheres and secure conditions for nations' development and progress, with adherence to the principle of solving international conflicts by peaceful means alone. Both sides expressed the will of cooperation in supporting initiatives aimed at strengthen peace and security in the world. It was pointed to the need for developing the process of security and cooperation and military detente in Europe as well as to the direct connection of security in the Mediterranean region with European security.

The sides came for the idea of calling under the auspices of the U.N. international conference on the Middle East, giving a possibility to achieve a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict, including the implementation of all rights of the Palestinian people.

The sides came out in favour of an immediate discontinuation of armed actions by Iraq and Iran and to regulate the conflict by peaceful means.

The sides condemned apartheid regime in South Africa and expressed solidarity for the just struggle of the nations of Namibia and South Africa for freedom and independence.

Both sides expressed concern over terrorism in all its forms. They declared readiness for cooperation at the U.N. forum in the field of liquidation of this phenomenon and its causes.

The talks were constructive and passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. Minister Orzechowski invited Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was received with satisfaction.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH PRC SIGNED FOLLOWING TALKS

LD111944 Warsaw PAP in English 1445 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 -- Participants in the 2nd session Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, held here May 4 to 10, reviewed the implementation of its last year decision and signed a joint protocol.

The committee found that both foreign trade ministries had had successful talks on a trade agreement, signed for the years 1986-1990, which makes a good basis for developing bilateral trade relations. The sides agreed that the Polish-Chinese trade turnover would amount to 1.5 billion Swiss francs this year, a 20 per cent growth against 1985, and voiced satisfaction over increased reciprocal supplies last year.

Poland's imports from China include rice, tea, corn, soy beans, hides, cotton, cloths, textiles, footwear, colour metals, pharmaceutical semi-processed products, while Poland provides China with machines and equipment, cars, trucks, building machines and metallurgical products.

The committee favourably assessed the results of the 18th session of the Polish-Chinese Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, co-chaired by Polish Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski and Chinese Minister of Coal Industry Yu Hongen.

Minister Yu Hongen held talks with chairman of the Government Planning Commission, Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda on the current state and prospects for developing economic cooperation. The sides emphasized favourable cooperation of the coal mining industries. Yu Hongen and Vice-Premier Wladslaw Gwiazda discussed activities connected with the implementation of the long-term trade accord.

RAKOWSKI RECEIVES PRC INSTITUTE DELEGATION

LD110158 Warsaw PAP in English 1540 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 -- A Chinese delegation of the International Studies Institute of Beijing, with its director Zheng Weizhi, has visited Poland at an invitation of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, PISM. The delegation was received by Sejm (Parliament) Vice-Speaker M.F. Raknowski, vice-minister of foreign affairs, J. Majewski, among others. During their Polish tour the Chinese guests visited Krakow and the former Nazi death camp of Auschwitz. The delegation also held talks with the PISM authorities on cooperation between the two institutes.

FURTHER DETAILS OF JARUZELSKI-GLEMP MEETING

AU021444 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 24 April there was a meeting between State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland. The State Council chairman and the primate of Poland discussed relations between the state and the Catholic Church in Poland. They said that a continuity of dialogue is an indispensable element in the shaping of these relations, and that this continuity should contribute to building social accord in order to increase the commitment of Poles in overcoming the difficulties and developing the country. They considered it expedient to continue work on regulating the legal position of the Catholic church in the PPR.

The chairman of the State Council and the primate of Poland said that a full normalization of diplomatic relations between the PPR and Apostolic See would benefit the country. The State Council chairman stressed the importance of combating social pathology and of concern for the natural environment, indicating the broad possibilities of joint activity between the state and the church in these spheres. The primate of Poland said that the church will make a significant contribution of its own.

Speaking about charitable activity by the church, the primate of Poland indicated the importance of the functioning of church structures which serve this purpose, and the importance of teaching believers to be receptive to the needs of society and the individual needs of their neighbor. The State Council chairman displayed an understanding for these matters. The primate of Poland expressed the view that the spiritual work of the church among Polish emgire communities helps maintain the cultural, patriotic, and spiritual values of the fatherland. These bonds are facilitated by the mutual understanding between Poland and a person's country of abode, and instill a concern for the material well-being of his country of origin. The State Council chairman pointed out the efforts of the state and of social organizations to maintain the patriotic ties jointing Poles abroad to their country.

The State Council chairman and the primate of Poland spoke with concern about the need to step up efforts to preserve peace in the world. They also reiterated the view that restrictive measures against Poland, which harm the nation, should be completely abandoned. It was decided that the next meeting would take place by mutual agreement.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE VICTORY DAY

Cable Sent to Husak Strougal

LD091553 Warsaw PAP in English 2245 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 8 -- On the occasion of Czechoslovakia's national holiday falling on the 41st anniversary of its liberation by the Soviet Army, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory cable to general secretary of the CPC CC, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal. The cable reads, in part: Poland and Czechoslovakia, along with other socialist countries, while opposing the imperialist policy of excalation of tensions and the arms race, are undertaking joint efforts to strengthen security and peace, to return to detente and international cooperation based on equal rights. In the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace proposals we especially see a realistic chance of freeing the world from the threat of nuclear disaster. Both our states, in line with the principles of the CSCE, firmly oppose attempts at undermining the territorial-political realities shaped on the European continent following the Second World War.

Jaruzelski Attends Celebration

LD091311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Today is Victory Day, the 41st anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany. A festive changing of the guard ceremony was held in Victory Square in Warsaw. Army General Wojciech Jarulzelski, head of the Polish Armed Forces, was present. There was a gun salute. A wreath from the nation was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, as a tribute to the fallen heroes, by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Council of State; Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda; Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; Marek Wieczorek, deputy chairman of the SD Central Committee, and Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense. Wreaths were also laid by representatives of deplomatic posts accredited in Warsaw.

Unknown Soldier's Tomb Ceremony

LD092047 Warsaw PAP in English 1745 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 9: The day of May 9, 1986, is marked as the day of victory over the most criminal imperialist machine in history, the Nazi fascism, the day of biggest hope for the tormented nations of our continent. The Second World War started with the aggression of Nazi Germany against Poland. Today, on the 41st anniversary of the victorious end of the Second World War in Europe, numerous celebrations were held throughout Poland.

During a gala roll call of the Warsaw garrison held at Warsaw's Victory Square, members of top state authorities laid a wreath from the nation at the [words indistinct]. Visitors' book was laid down at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb. [sentence as received] General Jaruzelski made the first entry under the text written in the book. It reads:

"In homage to the heroic soldiers who shed their blood in the struggle with Nazi fascism on all fronts of the Second World War in the name of a free and independent Poland. Let their memory unite the entire nation in our work over the consolidation and development of our socialist fatherland. [no closing quotation mark as received]

After planing their entries in the book the members of the Polish leadership and the diplomatic corps watched a military parade. The ceremony was also attended by members of PUWP CC Political Bureau and secretariat, of other parties' leaderships, the Polish Sejm, the Councils of State and Ministers, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON, Defence Ministry authorities, war veterans' organizations and municipal authorities. Wreaths were also laid at the cemetery of Soviet soldiers in Warsaw, at the monument to the heroes of Warsaw and at other monuments.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER IN WROCLAW

AU091812 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 9 (AFP) -- A demonstration against nuclear power, by the independent underground pacifist movement liberty and peace, attracted several dozen supporters Friday in Wroclaw, southeast Poland, Polish opposition sources said. Police did not stop the march, the soruces added.

MESSNER ATTENDS KATOWICE PRECONGRESS CONFERENCE

LD110902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] A precongress PZPR conference has taken place in Katowice during which nearly 300 delegates represented more than 38,000 party members and candidate-members. Forty-one delegates to the voivodship conference were elected. So far 10 delegates have been elected directly to the congress during enterprise conferences in Katowice. Ideological and philosophy of life issues were raised in the discussion. Economic matters were also discussed. Summing up the discussion, Premier Zbigniew Messner highly assessed the achievements and initiatives of the Katowice municipal party organization. The chairman of the Radio and Television Committee, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, took part in the conference.

VLAJKOVIC HOLDS TALKS IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD091356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatin 1657 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Saravejo, 8 May (TANJUG) Radovan Vlajkovic, president of SFRY Presidency, who is paying a 2-day working visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, held talks today in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Apart from the members of the Presidnecy of the Socialist Republic of Bonsia-Hercegovian, the talks were also attended by the presidents of the highest political, self-managing and state organs in the republic. The information service of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina published the following statement of these talks:

Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, acquainted the president of the SFRY Presidency with the topical questions of the political and economic situation, the realization of the policy of socioeconomic development and the policy of economic stabilization in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

He stressed that the present sociopolitical situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina was characterized by the strengthened activity of all organized socialist forces and state organs on realizing the long-term economic stabilization program and on the preparations for the congressses of the LCY and the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. The economic trends at the beginning of the year are more favorable than last year. The industrial production in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the first 3 months of this year is higher by 10.9 percent compared to the same period last year. Good preparations have been carried out for spring sowing and so far more than 80 percent of areas envisaged by the program have been sown. Positive trends are being realized in experts. In the first 4 months exports were increased by 10 percent. However, imports were also increased by 16.3 percent which altered the degree of imports covered by exports from 93.6 to 88.5 percent. Even besides the mentioned positive trends in industrial production and exports, the situation is very difficult.

The Political and security situation is regularly monitored and assessed by the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee and in other self-managing organs of sociopolitical organizations and communities, while the necessary conclusions are being adopted and appropriate measures undertaken. Even besides obvious economic and other difficulties, in Bosnia-Hercegovina this situation is basically good primarily because of very intense sociopolitical activity. Despite the more aggressive activity of both external and internal enemy, and particularly of nationalists, in the republic there have been no excesses which could have a negative effect on the overall situation, since there has been energetic action through political, legal and other means.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that the question of intranational realtions and everything that results from this must be the focus of our policy. Even more so for the fact that some things have started to come out that are obviously in complete contradiction with our ideological and political orientations and the fundamental principles of or our community. If we do not display sensibility, involvement and resolve in the defense of our revolutionary values the consequences will be enormous.

For this reason we must be very determined and offensive-like in our efforts to eliminate and neutralize attitudes that encourage anti-self-managing and oppositional forces to establish their platform in order to break the unity and weaken internal Yugoslav cohesion.

"As far as the development of our self-managing system is concerned I believe that some forces impose certain views without any justification, and in some cases we are beginning to accept a certain way of talking and discussing that is completely contrary to the interests of the development of our socialist self-managing system, Vlajkovic said. The tendency is obviously very clear -- to discredit the socialist self-managing system and create conditions for introducing entirely different political relations within the federation. We must constantly explain to some Communists what we really understand by changes, and that these changes should ensure the involvement of the working class and working people in the struggle for the further development of our self-managing system. I believe that sometimes we do not explain this in the best possible way, and a specific phraseology, pseudo-criticism and opposition attitude toward the system impose themselves as guidelines for its development.

"Difficult and slow is the process of overcoming all the barriers against the realization of the long-term economic stabilization program and the restructuring of the economy into one that would stimulate development. We are not consistent enough. One time we accuse state organs for their failure to adopt accompanying measures, another time we say that we have established norms for everything and have thus prevented the initiative which should become prominent according to the logic of economy. I believe that there are examples of both aspects, and that we failed to pass specific systemic laws on time; so we most probably passed, under duress, some measures that could not lead to any particular results. Radovan Vlajkovic cited as an example the law on prices' control. Regardless of whether it is good, as an example the law on prices' control. Regardless of whether it is good, the question remains what is our attitude toward it. It should be implemented, but in so doing everyone is protecting one's own positions. Of course, some get a better deal, with less work while some experience losses, and the situation arises when we need to change the system. In real terms this is not the crux of the problem. The problem lies in the fact that we have allowed something which cannot objectively fit into the system to develop within it and impose itself on it. The question of the irresponsible attitude of a large number of people toward work is becoming serious. We are always looking for some bureaucratic methods which will replace the economic motivation of this work, the bureaucratic and other similar methods which are sometimes referred to as humane, but which in fact hinder a speedier and more successful progress.

"A new SFRY Assembly should leave the least possible room for those weaknesses and orientation that have seriously hindered the resolution of some problems and which prevented us from reaching speedier agreements, the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed. If we do not try to reach an agreement or be rational about things and if we fail to respect what is obvious, we will encounter many difficulties.

"The president of the SFRY Presidency warned of our failure to be realistic in dealing with many things, which does not go in favor of mobility, but often leads to desperation and a feeling that there is no other way and that everyone should cope with his own situation the best he can," it is said at the end of the statement on a speech by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina."

NATIONALISM CONTINUES AS 'HOT POLITICAL THEME'

AU101927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 86 p 2

[Vojislava Vignjevic article: "Face to Face"]

[Excerpts] We have failed many examinations and the LC is not entitled to a make up exam anymore... This is a remark made recently from one of many congress rostrums, a remark that can easily refer to all those questions that have been bothering Yugoslav Communists for some time, from the wide bypassing of the long-term program to the state of spirit and morale. The place of the later, spirit and morale, and for that matter of stabilization, inflation, and economic headaches, is not just on paper anymore. Life has stubbornly placed them into our everyday life. After all, current party gatherings prove that. What should, however, be worth examining, particularly at the 13th LCY Congress, is the following: What is the state of the LC's ideological milieu today?

Therefore, it would not be bad to refresh our memories on the part of the platform which refers to the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and which talks about the strengthening of the ideological and actional unity of the LC as the basis of the unity of the working class of Yugoslavia. It is emphasized that the relation between the whole and the parts within the LC must be developed on the basis of the consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism. In order to prevent tendencies toward the federalization of the party. And we could add: in order to also curb increasingly more strongly expressed nationalism. It is in fact nationalism, our regularly hot political theme since the Kosovo counterrevolution, the 5-yearly sprouting of irredentism and the spreading of other evil nationalistic diseases in many Yugoslav communities, ranging from counting street names to adding and subtracting writers.

Many things point toward the fact that the struggle to regain the party's respect, to reaffirm personal examples of the LC members, and to have more clean faces and morals among Communists will not be easy. This is above all evident from the activity of some individuals who in the legal institutions of our society, by hiding behind their party membership card, preach colorful, to say the least, ideologies. They are doing this cleverly, sometimes behind the scenes and sometimes politically on the open. All kinds of divisions, withdrawals, statism, and separatism also point toward that. And, finally this is also indicated by the fact that we cannot peacefully, without any shocks and a rise in temperature, talk about the somewhat forgotten "category" of patriotism. Feelings connected with the future of this country, whether one wants to admit it or not, are today best confirmed by those who find the situation most difficult: workers in the economy.

REPORTAGE ON NINTH CONGRESS OF MACEDONIAN LC

Pancevski Report

LD081541 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0551 GMT 8 May 86

["Milan Pancevski's Report at the Ninth Congress of the Macedonian LC" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 8 May (TANJUG) -- In the period between the two congresses, the League of Communists of Macedonia aspired toward more fully realizing their working class, revolutionary, and leading role, Milan Pancevski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee said in his introductory report.

Action was also launched that is designed to overcome all that is of a retrograde nature and to open up new prospects.

By investing significant effort in the period after the liberation, Macedonia succeeded in achieving comprehensive and quick development. There were periods in the past that were characterized by certain shortcomings, problems, and contradictions. The critical analysis conducted after the Eighth Congress of the Macedonian LC indicated that Macedonia had experienced a very complex socioeconomic situation that contained elements of an economic crisis and that was characterized by a very unfavorable social and political atmosphere. The League of Communists, however, remained on the sidelines at the time, thus directly or indirectly contributing to the situation, Pancevski said.

In view of all this, the Central Committee and the LC of Macedonia as a whole, embarked, in the period between the two congresses, on determined action to initiate fresh processes aimed at overcoming the existing difficulties. However, Pancevski said, the problems that confronted us, particularly in the economic sphere, proved to be very difficult. Despite the extraordinary efforts invested by the working people and the League of Communists during the last 4 years, it was not objectively possible to surmount the unfavorable situation and its consequences which will stay with us for some time.

Pancevski went on to state that in the last 4 years, significant and specific results had been achieved in almost all spheres of the republic's social life. Their importance is all the greater given the difficult, complex, and contradictory conditions in which they were realized. However, the LC's overall ideopolitical action was also characterized by shortcomings, aimlessness and resistance, oportunism, and compromises. In his view, these phenomena basically resulted from allowing, over a long period of time, bad conscience, relations and practice to gain ground, and also from an inadequate degree of readiness, courage, and determination among some of the Communists and people responsible for launching a concrete action in order to change the situation for the better. There was also evidence of strong influence and pressure by technobureaucratic and elitist elements and also of the concentration of social power and influence within some groups and individuals.

Assuming an attitude of self-criticism in regard to its own action and results, the LC conducted a critical analysis of the causes behind the negative situation after the Eighth Congress of Macedonian LC. The views held by some people who interpret this approach by the Macedonian LC as an act of retribution against individuals and some of the leaderships are totally unacceptable and tendentious. Nor can we accept the theses to the effect that the past should be forgotten and efforts focused on the future alone. The main objective of people who hold these views is to hush up their own contribution to the negative situation and to maintain the bureaucratized and alientated power they have in social relations.

Milan Pancevski discussed more extensively Macedonia's socioeconomic and material development. The republic's development was to a considerable extent affected by both the contradictions inherent in the material and socioeconomic development and by subjective shortcomings and mistakes in the development and investment policies. Their origins can be traced back to the Fifth Congress of the Macedonian LC. They became exacerbated in the seventies and, although inspired by the aspiration toward faster development, they were, in fact, based on over-ambitions that failed to take into account the economy's realistic potential. Orientation was established toward building new, large industrial complexes while existing industry, agriculture, energy industry, science, and domestic raw materials became neglected.

The entire complex of development and investment policies was hampered by economic voluntarism, subjectivism, localist tendencies, and particularistic and autarkic relations in development. On the other hand, associated labor became totally excluded from the process of decisionmaking in development and investment policies. The state of relations in the republic is most explicitly reflected in the volume of Macedonia's debt and in the fact that the capital obtained is being used contrary to economic logic and in an economically unjustified way.

In this context, Pancevski stressed that one of the fundamental causes behind the difficult economic situation was the LC's own shortcomings and inconsistency accompanied by frequent cases of inertia, lack of organization, and other weakensses. All this points to the fact that in this sphere, the LC failed to implement its leading and guiding role adequentely.

Aware of the realistic situation and problems, the LC launched an effective action designed to resolve and overcome them. The main objective of the action was the implementation of the stabilization program. In the course of this it became clear that economic problems could be tackled only if all potential was used more economically and if qualitative factors of economic activity were applied. The correctness of this orientation has been confirmed by the growth of social product, industrial production, and exports. Despite the high level of indebtedness, we succeeded in servicing all due fixed and guaranteed foreign obligations.

Pancevski went on to speak about relations in the distribution of income, noting that we continue to proclaim how it should be based on labor and work results but that in practice noting or very little has changed. The distribution of income is one of the most important class, economic, and sociopolitical issues in society.

The LC has no reason to be satisfied with the situation and the current processes in polling labor and resources on the basis of self-management and income-based relations in associated labor which are not in keeping with the basic ideological and political orientations. Inertia and powerful resistance in this sphere result from personal, group, and other narrow interests present in organizations of associated labor and elsewhere. Through efficient action, the LC must ensure that workers have a decisive role in the process of decisionmaking concerning pooling on the basis of self-management and also initiate specific cadre and other changes and introduce measures of ideopolitical accountability since no personal or group interests must be allowed to be above the interests of associated labor.

Continuing his report Milan Pancevski went on to speak about the need for further developing a more efficient integral economic system. He also stressed the need for a more effective ideological and political struggle against the fragmented economic system, inadequate functioning of the integral Yugoslav market, against insularity inside republican and provincial boundaries and against separate national economies. This is a strategic task facing the LC as a whole.

"We have reached the point where we must make a turnabout in our behavior and realize that we cannot continue to exist in conditions of such a high-level fragmentation in the Yugoslav economy. It is in direct contradiction to the vital interests of each of our nations and nationalities and to their general and common interests. It also clashes with the economic trends and development in the world which puts us in an extremely inferior and dependent position and which could have unforeseeable consequences."

One of the basic prerequisites for ensuring the equal status for Yugoslav nations and nationalities is the consistent implementation of the policy of the faster development of economically underdeveloped republics and the SAWP of Kosovo. The LC's work toward heightening the awareness that this policy should become Yugoslav society's broadly-based commitment since this is not in the interest of the underdeveloped parts alone but concerns the developed areas' wider economic interests as well. In this context, Pancevski stressed the need for the Macedonian LC to ensure that the necessary funds are realized to a greater extent through direct pooling of labor and resources.

In this connection, he noted that Macedonia's main orientation continues toward reliance on its own resources in tackling current problems of development. He went on to add that notable results had been achieved in this.

The complexity and seriousness of the problems confronting us are reflected in a low rate of accumulation -- 3.2 percent -- which is far below the Yugoslav average. Our foreign debt stands at $1.3 billion. Interest repayment last year amounted to 138 billion dinars -- 3 times higher than the accumulation. The republic's economy needs another 114 billion (?dinars) in long-term working capital. Our losses are also high -- about 10 percent of Yugoslavia's total losses. Personal income is among the lowest in the country and by 28 percent below the Yugoslav average.

On the basis of last year's prices, we are expecting Macedonia's medium-term accumulation to be 174 billion dinars. However, to repay long-term loans alone, the republic will need 189 billion.

Among the difficulties facing the republic, Pancevski singled out unemployment as the most complex, class, economic, social, and political problem. The number of unemployed in the republic stands at about 145,000 or 26 percent of the working force. This is the highest rate in Yugoslavia and for that reason, in addition to the present efforts, the LC must do its utmost to bring about effective changes in this sphere.

In reference to the implementation of the political system, Milan Pancevski maintained that the shortcomings, problems, and contradictions discernible in its functioning were the result of inconsistency and of deviations from its ideopolitical foundations. The struggle for the efficient functioning of the political system is at the same time the struggle for the realization of its self-management, working-class, and democratic character. This indicates the need for effective and uncompromising changes in all those of its provisions which disregard these orientations and which breed and encourage alien ideologies, ideas, and relations and cause a less efficient political system.

Among the most painful features in our society are the cases of usurpation of socially-owned property, inefficiency of the legal system, disregard for the constitutionality, law, and socialist morality. These phenomena help various anti-socialist and self-management forces to realize, in a most direct way, their goals thus creating an atmosphere of instability, and anarchy in which the working people begin to lose confidencee in our system. LC firmly countered these phenomena and called for people to discharge their responsibilities consistently, this being a crucial factor in social and political relations in the country.

The president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee went on to speak about the implementation of the policy of equality, brotherhood, and unity of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities noting in this context that in its centuries-long struggle, the Macedonian nation always considered its furture closely connected with other nations and nationalities living in the same region and as dependent on coexistence with them.

The LC always participated in the struggle against the causes and specific manifestations of nationalism and the acitivity of nationalist forces of various hues. Our society and the LC continue, however, to be hampered by shortcomings, disorientation, and falacies, all of which to a large extent reducr the efficiency of the struggle against nationalism.

The Macedonian LC always proceeded from the view that the struggle against nationalism should, above all, be directed against such phenomena in one's own environment and as a result it has always assumed an active and ideopolitically involved attitude toward the Macedonian and any other forms of nationalism.

The largest section of the working people and citizens in Macedonia is unanimous in its view that today and for a long time to come, Albanian nationalism will present an extremely serious problem, Pancevski stressed. Unless its further escalation is halted efficiently, Yugoslavia's integrity as well as its destiny will be threatened. In the same context, he drew attention to Albania's open intereference in our country's internal affairs with clear territorial pretensions.

"Given the character, goals, and the seriousness of the threat posed by irredentism, the LC must work toward eliminating primarily its own shortcomings, misconceptions, ideological confusion, and opportunism in its ranks which are among the main causes behind the excalation of this type of nationalism. The fact that the irredentist movement has become more aggressive does not reflect the true interests of the Albanian nationality, the forced, or historical prospects of irredentist ideology; however, it reflects above all, oru own weaknesses and inconsistencies. This implies therefore that the success in the struggle against irredentism basically depends on the uniformity of the assessments regarding this problem and practical activity on the entire Yugoslav territory."

After the 1981 events in Kosovo, opportune and clearly-defined ideopolitical assessments of their nature were made here in Macedonia. This marked the practical beginning of the action of overcome firmly established opportunism and ideological and polotical indeference toward Albanian irredentism. In this way a relatively more favorable political situation has been created, but the activity of the subjective forces in Macedonia has been limited by both the still present shortcomings and inconsistencies and by the whole range of shortcomings the LCY has displayed in its struggle against irredentism. Despirt all this, the Macedonian national and the nationalities living in Macedonia will at no price renege on their AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia] decisions, Pancevski stressed.

Milan Pancevski went on the speak about international relations and pointed that, in the context of Yugoslavia's uniform foreign policy, both the LC and the SR of Macedonia had focussed particular attention on the development of comprehensive bilateral cooperation with all Balkan countries and particularly with immediate neighbors. It is quite understandable that, besides an interest in developing this cooperation, we are also interested in seeing that the rights of the Macedonian and all the other Yugoslav nations, which, as national minorities live in neighboring countries, are recognized and respected.

In this context, the LC denounces the policy of assimilation and denial of the Macedonian national minority's rights in Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania. This creates an atmosphere of mistrust and adversely affects our country's all-round cooperation with these countries.

What is more, this also poisons and undermines both neighborly and overall relations and peace and security in the Balkans and further afield. In these countries the spirits of the past are being invoked again calling for the map of the Balkans to be reshaped again. Territorial claims are also being made on our country. The historical past of the Macedonian nation and the status of the SR of Macedonia within the SFRY are being denied. This is a direct way to create a hotbed of instability.

This is all in sharp contrast to the declarations and pronouncements by the leaderships in these countries calling for peace, stability, cooperation and good-neighborliness in the Balkans. This attitude can be detected in frequent pronouncements made by the leaderships of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and recently in the Greek parliament.

"In view of all this," Pancevski stressed, "we wish to reiterate that the Macedonian nation's historical past and its present and also the existence of the SR of Macedonia cannot be discussed with anybody and that they have to be regarded as an historical reality." Both the LC and the SR of Macedonia will continue to take an active part in the further development and implementation of Yugoslavia's integral foreign policy, Pancevski stressed, which has always reflected and will continue to reflect the vital interests of the entire Yugoslav community and of all of its party.

Pancevski also spoke about the cases of disrupting the political and organizational unity of the LCY. Within a united LCY its integral parts are independent thus enabling it to assume the role of Yugoslav society's revolutionary, leading, and cohesive force. The independence of the LC'S integral parts and the unity within it have always been in the state of dialectic unity.

The roots of the attempts to disrupt unity within the LC, such as of federalist-autonomist, bureaucratic-centralist, and unitarist tendencies lie in the stagnation in the development of self-management and the fact that techno-bureaucratic forces and relations continue to gain ground. The LCY must therefore launch a decisive battle for changes in those aspects of social relationship which give rise to fragmentation of Yugoslav society and also has the duty to initiate a clear ideopolitical differentiation of the views and forces within the LC itself which stimulate unfavorable tendencies, Pancevski said.

Commission Work

LD080918 Belgrade TAMJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Skopje, 8 May (TANJUG) -- The Ninth Congress of the Macedonian LC continued its work this afternoon in five commissions, in which delegates will consider problems of economic and material development, the political system, ideopolitical training in the LC the self-managing transformation of education, science and culture, and international relations and cooperation.

Between the eighth and ninth congresses, the necessary qualitative changes in economic activity were not fully realized, reflecting unfavorably on the overall social development of Macedonia.

This was stressed by Stevan Djordjijevski in his opening speech in the Commission for Material Development. He added that the complex problems can only be overcome through increased unity of action in the struggle for the development of self-managing production relations.

Despite growth in the social production, the physical volume of industrial production and exports to the convertible currency area and despite the regular repayment of foreign debts, Macedonia is still faced with high losses, worsened liquidity, increased unemployment and indebtedness, and other negative trends in the economy.

For this reason, Djordjijevski said, the focus on the debate in the commission should be a review of the actual state of affairs in the basic organizations of associated labor, the strengthening of the qualitative factors in economic activity, and turning to our own considerable reserves.

Another important topic is development policy, in which a change is needed. The more so since possibilities for development are greatly restricted because of limited financial resources, which need to be directed above all toward the modernization and reconstruction of existing capacities in order to remove the most serious imbalance in the economic structure. This can only be achieved by (?strengthening) the pooling of labor and resources, and the basic proponents must be the organizations of associated labor themselves. Essential changes in the development policy are also important for alleviating the problem of unemployment, because there are 145,000 people, mainly young educated people, seeking work in Macedonia.

Communists should also not avoid the problem of the high losses, which are concentrated in the electricity industry and agriculture and which last year amounted to 26 billion dinars, or 63 percent of earmarked accumulation. The concentrated areas of losses should be removed by reorientating the economy and other measures, said Djordjijevski.

A clear answer is also expected from Communists on why in recent years autarchic and disintegrational tendencies, or rather barriers to the self-managing integration within the Yugoslav community, have been increasing. In this connection it must be said that a part of the membership, and certain LC organizations, are not immune from such ideas and that they often have an opportunistic and favorable attitude toward such phenomena, Djordjijevski concluded.

The Macedonian LC considers that there is no reason or need for changes in the bases of the political system, Risto Dzunov stressed in his introductory speech at the session of the commission for questions of the political system of socialist self-management. The LC will fight for the improvement of individual solutions that will contribute to the more successful realization of our basic orientations, he said.

Speaking about the tasks of the LC in the development of the political system, Risto Dzunov emphasized that the open, critical and broad party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and the stances of the 26th session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee had enabled the Macedonian LC to strengthen its action and ideopolitical unity, which had created conditions for an energetic showdown with proponents of technobureaucratic and group-property tendencies.

The process of the development and promotion of social ownership of the means of production, which have already begun, Dzunov said, calls for a further struggle in order to eradicate phenomena of group-property behavior, isolationism within the confines of work organizations of constitutional principles.

We should ensure relations in which the work organization will be reaffirmed as a united and independent form of self-managing organization of workers, through which they can form reproduction ties on the unified Yugoslav market. In this connection the LC must define more precisely the questions on which decisions are made directly or indirectly by workers.

We are right to stress that a responsible attitude and constant public and open communication on the part of delegate subjects are imperative for self-managing and delegate relations. Their absence leads to a loss of the class characteristics of the delegate system, said Dzunov. The Macedonian LC should guarantee the further affirmation and consistent application of the principles of responsibility, which must be closely connected with the degree of authorization and possibilities for taking part in and influencing the adoption of decisions. Dzunov said that in conditions of accumulated economic and social problems, it is particularly necessary to ensure the accountability of the organs of legal protection and the more effective activity of public prosecutors and social attorneys of self-management. The moral profile of Communists who carry out these tasks must serve as an example in their environment, he said.

The ability of every member of the LC to act as an independent, enterprising and responsible social subject is an imperative for the further progress of direct socialist, self-managing democracy and the more rapid and effective development of the LC and society as a whole. This was stressed in the introductory speech in the Commission for Ideopolitical Organizational and Cadre Training by Svetlana Antonovska. She said that the greatest danger for Communists is the pronounced phenomenon of self satisfaction with what has been achieved, and added that this often arises out of the inadequate ideopolitical development and lack of militancy.

Antonovska also noted the need to improve the class-social, national, sex and age structure of the membership of the LC, and she added that we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved in this respect since the last congress. We firmly oppose tendencies toward federalizing the LCY and transforming it into a kind of coalition of separate parts, which would have serious consequences for the stability, unity and integrity of the SFRY, said Antonovska, advocating that democratic centralism should fully realize the role intended for it in the documents and decisions of the LCY .

Stressing that in recent years significant progress has been achieved in Macedonia in the ideological education and action capability of the LC membership, particularly workers, Antonovska stressed that nevertheless this has still not sufficiently contributed to strengthening the ideological struggle. Putting an academic slant on ideopolitical education is harmful both for training and the ideological struggle, said Antonovska, adding that in this way that form of training is becoming isolated from real life, impoverished and dogmatized, and reduced to pure practicism. Thus, she concluded, ideopolitical training in the coming period must become an inseparable part of the ideological struggle, because otherwise it loses its meaning, becoming an end in itself.

In its activity so far the Macedonia LC has not sufficiently realized its role in ensuring the further development of the self-managing transformation of education, science and culture. Several opportunities for successful activity have been lost, and sometimes the LC was unadequately prepared for analyzing certain phenomena in the sphere of social activities.

For this reason the problems of a self-managing transformation in this sphere should be recognized in order to determine future tasks more successfully, stressed Metodi Petrovski in his introductory speech at the session of the Commission for Questions of the Self-managing Transformation of Education, Science and Culture.

The transformation of these activities is a long term process, the realization of which depends on the degree of the self-managing transformation of social relations as a whole, and above all on the strengthening of the constitutional positions of workers and working people in associated labor and elsewhere. Petrovski called for ideas of education, science and culture as social consumption to be overcome, because such ideas neglect the influence of these on the increase and rational control of income.

Petrovski stressed that in the coming period as well the LC must make greater efforts to encourage the creativity of the Macedonian nation and of the nationalities which live in the SR of Macedonia, and also for education, science and culture to assert themselves more as factors in the deepening and consistent realization of the equality, brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. In the same way the promotion of the ideological upbringing function of the upbringing-educational process should also be at the focus of the interests of the Macedonia LC in the coming period. The more so as the weaknesses of this sphere in recent years have created space for the education of young people from ideologically unacceptable positions, and above all from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The main emphasis in the work of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation was on the international position of our country, and in particular on relations with its neighbors, which have always been at the forefront of Yugoslav foreign policy.

The Macedonian LC and the SR of Macedonia, the Macedonian nation, and the Albanian and Turkish nationalities in Macedonia, are vitally interested in open borders, the expansion of economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation, the promotion of local border trade, and other forms of border cooperation, particularly with our Balkan neighbors.

We are greatly interested, Dr Vasil Tupurkovski said in his introductory speech, that our common Balkan region should be a region of peace, intensive cooperation, rich economic trade and the exchange of cultural, scientific, educational and technical and technological achievements of all the Balkan countries.

It is our wish, he added, that the Yugoslav-Bulgarian, Yugoslav-Greek and Yugoslav-Albanian borders should be wide open for personal contacts and cultural encounters of mutual benefit. The Macedonian LC is deeply convinced that the interests of neighboring peoples are similar, or even identical. In this context Tupurkovski called for the realization of genuine good-neighborliness in our relations with neighboring countries.

One of the key tests for such a development of inter-Balkan relations, Tupurkovski stressed, are the position and rights of the national minorities that live in the territory of the Balkan countries.

We cannot accept the policy of the assimilation and denationalization of the Macedonian people living as a national minority in the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Greece and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, said Tupurkovski.

He noted that between the declarative readiness of these neighboring countries for all round cooperation with the SFRY and the antihistorical and outdated policies being implemented in these countries against the Macedonian nation, an enormous gulf has been created, one they cannot explain and still less justify to their own and the international public. As Communists we favor cooperation with all neighboring countries, and we will consistenly make our contribution in this direction. Tupurkovski said, however, that the falsification of history in the People's Republic of Bulgaria represents a hostile act toward the SFRY and the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and that it does not contribute to the successful development of mutual relations.

Tupurkovski condemned the recent statement of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou in the parliamentary debate on Greek foreign policy, in which he denied the existence of the Macedonian national minority, the Macedonian nation, and the SR of Macedonia. Tupurkovski assessed the statement as a hostile act against the SFRY and its nations and nationalities.

The greater state and nationalistic policies in the Balkans, which are, in the view of Tupurkovski, escalating and spawning territorial pretensions, are not only a question of exclusive importance for the said Balkan countries. Unfortunately, it not only affects our Balkan relations, but also has far wider international importance.

In conclusion, Tupurkovski said that responsibility for the situation in the Balkans should be borne by everyone in the Balkans.

The first debate at the sessions of the five congress commissions, although they appeared to differ in their topics, in fact pointed to one conclusion: the way out of the economic and social crisis is only possible through better work and greater responsibility. A crucial role in this, the delegates assessed, is played by the LC, which must do a lot more to realize its own social role and the strengthening of ideopolitical and action unity.

At the outset of the work of the Commission for Material Development, the debate touched on all the important problems on whose solution the way out of the crisis depends: the question of unburdening the economy; the large problem of unemployment; the need for more equitable development within the republic, in which the gap between individual regions is widening.

There was also discussion of the unfavorable position of agriculture where objective difficulties, according to the delegates, are often an excuse for the lack of organization and the manifestation of local interests. Delegates agreed that the problems are well known but solutions are being arrived at slowly.

The 15 delegates of the Ninth Congress of the Macedonian LC who spoke this afternoon in the Commission for Questions of the Self-managing Transformation of Education, Science and Culture, noted that the numerous weaknesses in this sphere can be overcome more easily than is commonly thought. All that is required is for the agreements to be consistently implemented, for LC members not to give way in the face of various negative phenomena in this sphere and their proponents. One of our great mistakes, it was said, is the fact that the Yugoslav cultural area is divided not only between republics and autonomous provinces, but also often between regions and municipalities. The delegates enthusiastically welcomed the words of young schoolgirl Lendita Chazimi from Tetovo, who stressed that working people and citizens of our country cannot be divided and assessed on the basis of their national and religious affiliation. In Yugoslavia, as elsewhere in the world, there exists only workers and nonworkers, people and nonpeople.

In the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation, the speakers reacted sharply to attempts at negating the Macedonian nation and Macedonian statehood on the part of Bulgaria, Greece and Albania. It was noted that these attempts to falsify hisotry and assimilate the Macedonian populace in neighboring countries and the failure to recongize the SR of Macedonia have a very negative affect on relations in the Balkans. Such attempts at altering history were assessed as crude interference in the internal affairs of the SFRY.

Rejecting all attempts at interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, the delegates called at the same time for the building of sincere good-neighborly relations founded on equality and respect for sovereignty, territorial intergrety and independence. At the same time it was noted that national minorities and respect for their rights must serve as a real bridge for the development of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans.

The strengthening of the role of the conference of delegations and the responsibility of delegates to their delegations will be one of the basic tasks of the LC following the congress, it was stated in the commission for questions of the Political System of Socialist Self-management. Organized forces should be much more persistent and responsible for raising questions in delegate bodies and for seeking that they should be resolved in a concrete manner. This implies also the active insistance of the LC that decisionmaking should not be carried out in narrow circles. Strengthening of the delegate basis of decisionmaking, it was said, is an essential prerequisite also for the strengthening of the quality and efficacy of the state organs.

Sevenal participants in the debate touched on the degree of socialization and the efficiency of all-people's defense and social self-proection. Lambe Mihajlovski advocated in this connection that LC members should constantly monitor the political and security situation in the country. The efficacy of the LC and other subjective forces, which in preparations for defense also strengthen the bases of the self-managing socialist system, to a large extent depends on a realistic assessment of this situation.

The Commissions continue their work tomorrow.

Income Changes Urged

LD111255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Skopje 9 May (TANJUG) -- Consistent implementation of the stabilization program, and a tightened responsibility and differentiation within the LC were the basic demands made by the delegates in the Commission for the Material Development. In their view these are the most important conditions for the solution of the accumulated economic problems of Macedonia and Yugoslavia.

What self-management socialism needs most is work motivation said Nikola Gasovski, speaking of the need to make radical changes in the distribution, especially in the area of personal income. He quoted shortcomings in this area as being the main reason for the nonimplementation of the stabilization program.

Boris Protic drew attention to the fact that an enormous mass of people has been created who live from redistribution of income and who enjoyed priority when it comes down to satisfying the requirements which, he believes, should be changed without and further delay.

He said that the conditions under which economic operations are run should be made equal for everyone, that monopolies should be abolished and price disparity eliminated. He criticised the widespread manifestation of income being earned without reference to work.

Private farmer Nace Zdravev asked for disparity between the prices of industrial and agricultural products to be terminated without delay. He also said that the certainty of produce being bought should be insured, problems of local utility services in rural areas resolved and the pensions, which now are adequate to purchase a kilogram of meat, increased. These problems are driving young people from rural areas and for this reason about 130,000 hectares of fertile land in Macedonia are not under cultivation.

Speaking of the difficulties of the under-developed parts of Macedonia, Jagja Murter remarked that big work organizations had not done a great deal to disperse production capacities.

Having stressed that the role of administrative work was overemphasized in the field of distribution of income, Ilce Georgijev confirmed that often personal income did not depend on the results of work and drew attention to the process of levelling-out of wages which harmed labor productivity and better production results.

Having mentioned that too much was being said about distribution and not enough about earning the income, Teodosije Paunov assessed that to make maximum use of the material and cadre opportunities, reorganizations of associated labor is more than necessary.

Plenary Session

LD111345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Skopje, 10 May (TANFJUG) --The work of the Ninth Congress of the Macedonian LC continued in Skopje this morning. At the start of the plenary session the delegates took their leave of the delegation of the Andalusian Communist Party Central Committee headed by its organizational secretary Francisco Duran, which has since departed.

After this the delegates approved the reports on the 2 days work of the congress commissions. A total of 233 delegates and guests spoke during the work of the five commissions.

The realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the removal of the causes of instability were particularly stressed in the debate in the Commission for Material Development. The report on its work was delivered by Vasil Kostajcinoski. The delegates were unanimous in their assessment that future development must be based on the fuller use of capacities, and the increase in labor productivity and other quantitative factors of economic activity.

The duty of Communists to fight for the decision making role of the working class in the whole of social reproduction was emphasized. Delegates called for the pooling of labor and resources to be increased and for interrupted economic current to be reestablished. In this task, united action is called for, and failure to carry out this duty should carry with it accountability to the point of dismissal from positions.

Demands for an increase in exports founded on better organization and integration of economic subjects, and for overcoming the consequences of high borrowing and uncovered losses, also occupied a prominent place in the discussion.

The delegates advocated that in associated labor organizations where production and labor productivity are increasing, personal incomes should not be limited, because in Macedonia there are a large number of associated labor organizations where personal incomes are restricted as a result of outstanding commitments and illiquidity. Any further devaluation of labor is unacceptable, because only distribution according to labor can be stimulative.

Once again unemployment was identified as one of the most serious problems of the republic. Citing possibilities for overcoming it, the delegates were critical of negative aspects of employment and called for radical differentiation of idlers and undisciplined workers.

Unanimous determination was expressed that all efforts should be invested to make better use of fertile land and other potentials in agriculture.

Communists must fight against sectarian attitudes toward private farmers and the further removal of farms from the countryside.

The economic difficulties of the country should not be a barrier to the further implementation of the policy of the more rapid development of the under-developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, because narrowing the rift in the degree of development is in the interests of everyone. This is also true of the achievement of more equitable development within the republic.

Assessing that the burden of stabilization must be equally distributed between all social strata, the delegates stressed that communists must fight with determination against unjustifiable social stratification on the basis of unearned income, speculation, illegal behavior and endangering social property. In the area of housing policy the various negative tendencies should also be removed and conditions created for consistently respecting the demand that every worker must have his own apartment prior to retirement.

Delegates in the commission for questions of the political system of socialist self-management assessed that the theoretical and ideological foundations of the political system established in the LCY program, the documents of the 10th, 11th, and 12th LCY congresses and the 1974 SFRY Constitution are essential and permanent guidelines. The LC clearly distances itself from bourgeois-liberalistic and etatist-bureaucratic alternatives for development. Only those institutions and forces which recognize working class interests and the equality of our nations and nationalities have a right to legitimacy in such a political system, stressed the rapporteur, Dr Svetislav Skaric.

Expansion, further development and change in the socio-political system must be along the lines of further strengthening the self-managing production process. In order to achieve this, it is essential to fully implement the delegate system and the LC, together with other organized social forces, should be constantly involved in identifying and countering all resistance to the development of self-management. Calling for more effective work by the assemblies of socio-political communities, in particular the Chamber of Associated Labor, the delegates in the commission for the political system conclude that the role of the executive and administrative organs must be directed toward carrying out the established policies and not creating them. In this respect the municipality should become an essential factor in the deetatisation of relations in society.

Delegates are seeking more energetic measures against violations of constitutionality, legality, and socialist morals, and this also implies increased accountability. LC members commit themselves to being even more involved in All-people's Defense and social self-protection , and in particular to monitoring and evaluating the socio-political situation.

The delegates in the Commission for the Political System were unanimous in their demand that the ninth Congress should serve as a political and moral obligation for all those who have accepted public positions in the coming mandate period to invest their full work ability and to show honesty, modesty, and a high degree of efficiency and responsibility in carrying out the functions entrusted to them.

The LC ideological and action unity should be constantly increased. The LC must wage an energetic struggle against all tendencies and attempts at ideological and political destruction which aim to undermine the values of our revolutuion, the report from the commission for ideopolitical and organizational training and for cadre policy delivered by Cvetko Veljkovski stresses. The execution of the complex and responsible tasks of future social development is a decisive turning point in the activity of the Macedonian LC.

Special note was made in the discussion of the need for the struggle against nationalism. At this juncture the importance is highlighted of radically and energetically settling accounts with Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The Macedonian LC must take new and determined steps to overcome the ever-present bureaucratic, statist, and technocratic tendencies in all areas of social life. The revolutionary struggle of the LC will succeed to the extent to which it is supported and a part is played in it by the broadest strata of the working class. This also presupposes a bolder expansion of the cadre basis and constant cadre renewal and rejuvenation of the party leaderships.

The delegatcs approved the proposal that a demand should be submitted to the 13th LCY Congress that in future membership fees should be fixed by the LCY Central Committee at a uniform rate for the whole LC.

Delegates in the Commission for Questions on the Self-Managing Transformation of Science and Culture concluded that the further development of Marxist theory and criticism, better quality teaching at all levels of the upbringing and eduational process, and continual stimulation of cultural-artistic creativity open up far wider and more realistic prospects for the development of socialist self-management at all levels of the social organizstion of labor. The rapporteur of the commission, Petre Georgijevski, particularly emphasized that vocation-oriented education muwt constantly follow changes in science and technology, but at the same time must also development the upbringing component, encourage pupil and student self-management, and train young cadres for more rapid and effective involvement in production work. The need was particularly stressed for the upbringing-educational process to contribute, far more than hitherto, to the development of brotherhood and unity and the increase of awareness of the vital interrelatedness of the Yugoslav nations and nationalisties. A determined struggle must be waged against all phenomena of activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism in this sphere, and clearer ideological and political association must be achieved between educational workers.

The commission report particularly stresses the determination, unity of stands, and clear orientations of communists for the consistent implementation of the LC policy on the self-managing socialist transformation of education, science and culture, physical culture, health, and information, so that these areas acquire their proper social treatment and more secure material status.

In the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation special attention was paid to the relations in the Balkans and to the need for the Balkans to be an area of peace, security, cooperation, and stability. Once again the delegates were unanimous in their assessment that good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the Balkan countries and peoples represents a vital conditions for mitigating the bloc division so that security and cooperation in Europe can be attained, said the rapporteur of that commission, Apostol Arbelski.

This congress once again vigorously denounced that policy of assimilation, cancellation of minority rights, and negation of the existence of national minorities by certain social and political forces in some Balkan countries and warned that such a policy acts as an objective restrictive factor in the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

The delegates stressed that the LC of Macedonia and the SR of Macedonia will work hard for the promotion of economic, cutlural, scientific, border, and other aspects of mutually useful cooperation, to overcome negative consequences which the open territorial claims by the People's Republic of Bulgaria on Yugoslavia and the encroachment on the historic past of the Macedonian people and on the identity of the Macedonian native have on reciprocal relations and on the relations further afield, and to restore and secure the respect for the already acknowledged rights for the Macedonian national minority in that country.

As far as the relations with Grece are concered those who took part in the disussion spoke in favor of removal of several restrictive factors in cooperation between the two countries which are the result of a discriminating attitude toward the SR of Macedonia and of the nonrecognition of the rights to the Macedonian national minority in that neighboring country. The delegates denounced this policy by the Greek Government which has once again come to the fore, on this occasion through the premier's statement in the Greek Parliament.

The delegates went on to adopt the resolution of the ninth congress which lays down the tasks of the LC during the 4-year period ahead. Submitting his report on the work of the commission for the resolution, Dr Mihail Danev informed the delegates that the public debate on this document had confirmed the unity, motivation, and readiness of the Communists during the period ahead with their activity to encourage comprehensive material, social, and cultural development of the republic and of the country on the basis of socialist self-management and consolidation of the leading role of the LC. The commission had accepted 19 amendments to the text of the resolution.

After the changes and supplements to the State of the LC of Macedonia and the report by the Commission for Petitions and Grievances were approved, the results of the election for the organs of the LC of Macedonia, for the organs of the LCY from Macedonia and for the delegates for the 13th LCY Congress were announced. The number of candidates on the lists was the same as the number of people to be elected and they were all elected.

The congress sent a letter of greetings to the LCY Central Committee. It was read by Antina Zaharieva from Kumanovo, the youngest delegate the Ninth Congress of the LC of Macedonia.

The Ninth Congress, Lazarovski said, expressed the unity and the firm resolve of the macedonia to persist along Tito's road.

He thanked the present members of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, and especially Lazar Kolisevski for his contribution to the national liberation struggle and to the construction of socialist self-management, expressing his conviction that Comrade Kolisevski will go on making his revolutionary contribution to the development of the country. He also thanked the old revolutionaries Dimce Belovski, Koco Bitoljanu, Aleksandr Grlickov, Vaska Duganova, Trpe Jakovlevski, Gojko Sekulovski, Bosko Stankovski, Kiro Hadzi-Vasilev, and Riso Dznunov, and also Krste Markovski and Milan Pancevski, presidents of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia during the two congresses. The delegates greeted these words of gratitude with prolonged applause.

The congress confirmed in toto the basic principles about a united LCY and democratic centralism, said Lazorvski, stressing that to implement these principles was a long term commitment.

After this congress the action of the LC of Macedonia must be channelled into concrete social problems and contradictions and also into the opening of prospects for further social development. The main task is to carry out the long-term program of economic stabilization, especially in the field of higher productivity, higher exports and changes in the economic structure, on the basis of modern scientific and technological knowledge.

The priority task is to build a system of social reproduction on the basis of the constitution and of legal enactments about the self-management status of workers in associated labor. This will destroy the autarchic concepts of development and encapsulation, etatitism at all levels, and bureaucratic-technocratic opposition .

During the period ahead once again one of the most difficult problems will be to eliminate all the negative features in the area of employment and to bring down unemployment mainly by reinvigorating production and systemic solutions.

The congress especially stressed that the most important thing now is to broaden the scope of self-management regulation and consolidation of self-management organization, and associated labor merges throughout the country on income foundations. The process of labor association requires direct links between the producers in reproduction units, but this rules out creation of monopolies. Consolidation of the LC ideopolitical role and its influence on real socio-economic developments will whittle down the scope of an uncontrolled impact of objective social contradictions.

The congress ruled that the LC members are responsible for creating the awareness about togetherness and life links between the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, especially among the young people. The Communists must become reconciled to the manifestations of republican and provincial encapsulation and explicit particularist and separatist tendencies. In the conflicts and conflict situations within the federation the LC must work for a democratic solution of varying interests, in which respect the most important interest is that of the working class.

The LC will more vigorously and more efficiently involve itself in nurturing brotherhood and unity, and work against violations of intra-national interests and the attempts to wreck Yugoslavia's unity. This will be coupled with a vigorous struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and by all other kinds of nationalism.

Consolidation of our own ranks, organizational improvements, and cadre uplifting will make it possible for the LCY critically to preceive and resolve our social problems, said Lararovski in conclusion.

The congress ended its proceedings against the sounds of the Internationale and with the song: "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You".

TRIAL OF SEPARATIST BEGINS IN PRISTINA

LD121043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Pristina, 12 May (TANJUG) -- The trial of a group of 27 persons who belonged to the hostile separatist "Organization of Kosovo Marxist-Leninists," which was uncovered at the end of last year, began in the Pristina District Court today. This is one of the largest irredentist organizations hitherto which attempted to expand its activities to all regions in Yugoslavia where Albanians live, and which was firmly linked with Albanian extremist emigres abroad, as well as maintaining links with Albania. The aim of this organization, like that of all preceding groups and organizations, was primarily the formation of a movement for an "Albanian Republic in Yugoslavia," and then its secession from Yugoslavia and union with Albania.

The members of this organization currently on trial were found to be in possession of money which they obtained for their operations from extremist emigre organizations, in order to acquire technical means and materials as well as weapons.

BRIEFS

TOP CROATIAN OFFICIALS ELECTED -- Zagreb, 9 May (TANJUG) -- At the first joint session of the newly-elected Croatian Assembly Ante Milovic was elected President of the Republican Executive Council. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1628 GMT 9 May 86 LD]

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS -- The constitutive session of the Croat Assembly today elected themembers of the Republican Executive Council. They are: Stjepan Bratko, Nada Filipovic, Ivan Fumic, Bozidar Gagro, Srdjan Kiska, Ivan Kovac, Aleksa Ladavac, Bozo Marendic, Nikola Mrkic, Vilim Mulc, Cedomir Paic, Ivan Plese, Sima Rajic, Mladen Radmilovic, Stipe Tojcic, and Ivica Trnokop. Two more members of the Executive Council are to be elected at a later date. [Summary] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 May 86 LD]